

will require to be added to the list. All these inhabit the north-western portion of the Himalaya. Two of them may be found in company with *Alycaeus strangulatus*, wherever that little shell occurs. *D. Huttoni*, Pfr., is the most local, having only been taken at Simla, and at Jerripani below Mussoorie. *D. folliculus*, Pfr., and *costulata*, Hutt., are abundant in the whole region.

In conclusion, I must again advert to the total absence of the *Cyclostomacea* in the vast plains which extend from the mouth of the Indus round by the north of Delhi, and along the river system of the Ganges, to the head of the Bay of Bengal, cutting off from the Himalaya the central and southern mountain groups of the Indian peninsula; a deficiency attributable, in all probability, to the want of rocky shelter, inasmuch as every variety of aspect, from the most arid desert to a moist soil supporting the richest tropical vegetation, is present in the circuit. It must however be remarked, that in the sandstone tract, extending from the west of the Sone river to Delhi, which is generally of an arid character, and even where primary and igneous rocks are upheaved beneath them, as in Bundelkhund, no *Cyclostomatous* shell has rewarded the researches of myself and others.

Spa, Belgium, 13th November, 1854.

XXXIX.—Description of a new genus of Bivalve Mollusca.

By H. and A. ADAMS.

TYLERIA, H. and A. Adams.

SHELL oblong, equivalve; valves thin, nearly membranaceous, covered with a thin epidermis, rounded anteriorly, gaping and slightly produced posteriorly. Hinge composed of a cartilage-pit in each valve, cartilage internal, ligament partly external; a calcareous lamina extending from the cartilage-pit anteriorly, as far as the front muscular scar, supported in its length by calcareous septa and free anteriorly; pallial impression with slight posterior sinus.

The curious little shell on which this genus is founded, and which we have named *Tyleria fragilis*, was discovered, buried in sand, in the interior of other shells from Mazatlan, by R. W. Tyler, Esq., to whom we have dedicated the genus,—a gentleman well known as an enthusiastic conchologist and an indefatigable collector. The calcareous lamella is connected with the interior of the valves (for it is present in both) by means of vertical plates, which, being produced on each side, cause the lamella to assume a dentate appearance.

Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.